

The background of the slide is a dramatic painting of a battle scene. In the foreground, a large, dark, billowing cloud of smoke and fire rises from the ground. To the left, a helicopter is shown in flight, its rotors blurred. To the right, another helicopter is visible in the distance. In the lower right, a tank is positioned on a dirt road, with a smaller vehicle behind it. The overall atmosphere is one of intense combat and destruction.

Defense Intelligence History 2006

golman
2005



Checkpoint Charlie, 1961

The Defense Intelligence Agency became operational on 1 October 1961 as the Nation's primary producer of foreign military intelligence. It filled a critically important need for a central intelligence producer and manager for the Department of Defense (DoD). The first major test for DIA occurred in 1962 with the discovery of Soviet missiles in Cuba. DIA's analytical efforts then focused on the US involvement in Vietnam, the Soviet military threat, and conflicts on nearly every continent.

Throughout the 1970s, Agency analysts responded to crises involving the Soviet Union, arms control, space issues, and conflicts in Asia, the Mideast, Africa, and South America. Intelligence requirements increased, and DIA's reputation grew as the primary intelligence authority in military inputs to national-level products. A continuing focus on supporting the field commanders as well as national-level decisionmakers marked the 1980s. The Agency's support to DoD in publishing *Soviet Military Power* from 1981–1990 received wide acclaim in defining the threat to national security. The long-awaited opening of the Defense Intelligence Analysis Center in 1984 consolidated the numerous DIA locations in the Washington, DC area.



Soviet Military Power

DIA History

to meet major wartime intelligence requirements. In 1986, Congress designated DIA a Combat Support Agency. That same year, DIA employees earned a Joint Meritorious Unit Award (JMU) for intelligence support during the TWA and ACHILLE LAURO hijackings and the Philippine crisis situation.

Following the end of the Cold War, DIA reviewed its roles and organization to meet a new era of regional challenges and reductions in resources. For its achievements during the 1990 Gulf War, DIA earned a second JMU Award.



Scud Missile

It continued to support the warfighter in operations throughout the world such as Somalia, Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia, and Haiti. The Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (AFMIC) and the Missile and Space Intelligence Center (MSIC) became elements of DIA in early 1992. In 1994, DIA received a third JMU Award for intelligence support during these crises. It was awarded an unprecedented fourth award in 1996 for providing critical intelligence to the warfighter and policymaker.

The newly formed Defense HUMINT (Human Intelligence) Service (DHS) achieved its initial operating capacity in 1995, consolidating the HUMINT activities of all the Services under the umbrella of DIA. The Agency was also designated the Intelligence Community executive agent for Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT). With a renewed focus on counterterrorism, which led to a fifth JMU Award, the Agency provided military intelligence support to hotspots in Africa, the Balkans, South Asia, Russia, the Persian Gulf, and Korea.



Counter Insurgency, Iraq 2004

Following the attacks of 11 September 2001, the Agency responded with timely and focused intelligence to combat al-Qaeda and terrorist networks throughout the world. DIA's intelligence was crucial to warfighter successes in Afghanistan (earning a sixth JMU), Operation IRAQI FREEDOM, and the deployment of Agency personnel to the Iraq Survey Group. Over the past year, DIA supported relief efforts in the aftermath of the December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and Hurricane Katrina.

DIA remains “Committed to Excellence in Defense of the Nation” as the Intelligence Community undergoes transformation and postures for a new era of globally-oriented, technologically sophisticated, and rapidly adaptive intelligence for all aspects of support to policymaking and military operations.

Katrina
Support

Artwork and Photos

The DIA Military Art Collection comprises more than 1,100 paintings and drawings that Agency artists completed between 1965 and 1989. These artists, in close cooperation with DIA analysts, worked to achieve an accurate portrayal of a number of Cold War era military systems. The artwork often depicted classified photography or imagery that could not be used in its original form. The Agency commissioned these works of military art to illustrate publications and support official briefings. Eventually, computer-generated graphics replaced the use of paintings in the late 1980s, and the last of the visual information specialists employed at the Agency retired in June 2000. The DIA History Office launched an initiative in 1996 to conserve, display, publish, and lithograph the DIA Military Art Collection. The DIA History Office continues to maintain and safeguard the DIA Military Art Collection as a unique historical record of our mission of providing Defense intelligence in service to the Nation.



Pickle Factory, 1981



Pentagon, 1961-2006



Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center 1992-2006



Defense Intelligence School, 1962-1983



Pomponio Plaza, 1966-1983



Defense Intelligence Analysis Center, 1983-2006



Addition to DIAC, 2005



Arlington Hall Station, 1961-1983



Navy Yard, B157, 1972-1983



Missile and Space Intelligence Center 1992-2006



Cafritz Building, 1962-1983



Navy Yard, B213, 1961-1984

The DIA Seal



The dark blue background of the seal signifies the unknown or the threats and challenges of the world around us. The flaming torch and its gold color which represents knowledge or intelligence is lighting our way to a known world symbolized by the blue-green planet. The eternal search for knowledge and truth is the worldwide mission of the Defense Intelligence Agency. The two red ellipses symbolize the technical aspects of intelligence today and in the future. The 13 stars and the wreath identify the Agency as a Department of Defense organization.

The DIAC Expansion Project

In May 2004, DIA broke ground on a new building on the DIA site at Bolling Air Force Base. With the completion date set for FY 2006, the 450,000 square-foot facility will be six stories high and located diagonally along the south side of the existing structure. The project will add 32 conference rooms, 24 classrooms, 800 parking spaces, remote access control centers for security screening outside of the building, and new displays to celebrate DIA's history. The modern interior design will focus on open office workspaces to increase natural light and organization.



FROG-7 in Winter, Edward L. Cooper, 1984. Russia began development of the FROG-7 (Free Rocket Over Ground) artillery rocket system in 1961. The systems are capable of firing nuclear, conventional high explosive, and chemical warheads. Iraq manufactured its own variant of the FROG-7 called the Laith 90 and used it against targets in northern Saudi Arabia in 1991. (DIA Military Art Collection)

“Transition” Then and Now

In characterizing the overall military intelligence system at the beginning of WWII, General Dwight D. Eisenhower called the situation, “...a shocking deficiency that impeded all constructive planning.” The tragedy of Pearl Harbor and regret over what might never have occurred had there been an adequate warning system, gave impetus to this nation’s long and arduous search for an efficient, comprehensive intelligence system. Transformation was needed.

The National Security Act established the CIA in 1947, and efforts began within the DoD to identify and develop an integrated military intelligence community (IC) that would meet the challenges posed by a realigned world and advancing technologies. New intelligence agencies were born such as the National Security Agency in 1952, other Service intelligence functions were consolidated, and successive legislative acts sought to improve the intelligence process and provide greater coordination within intelligence and support to combatant forces in the 1950s.

With continuing concern for improving the Nation’s intelligence process, President Eisenhower focused his Secretary of Defense, Thomas Gates, on the problem of transforming military intelligence. Moreover, he appointed the Joint Study Group in 1960 to determine better ways of effectively organizing the nation’s military intelligence activities. Thus, the incoming Kennedy Administration’s Secretary of Defense, Robert S. McNamara, established the Defense Intelligence Agency in 1961 to integrate the military intelligence efforts, and serve as the Nation’s primary producer of foreign military intelligence.

At its inception, DIA was touted as the most significant organizational development in military intelligence since World War II. It was designed to improve what Congress called the “apparent lack of accountability” in the IC. Forty plus years later following the major tragedy of “9-11,” it appears that “history may be repeating itself” as the IC undergoes extensive transformation.



Secretaries of Defense Thomas Gates and Robert McNamara.

JANUARY 2006

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 1962: Defense Intelligence School established, now the Joint Military Intelligence College.	2 New Year's Day (observed) 1921: William Friedman named head of Army Signal Corps Code and Cipher Section.	3 1917: Birth of LTG Vernon Walters, USA, ambassador, deputy DCI, military attaché.	4 1975: Rockefeller Commission formed to investigate CIA activities.	5 1957: Eisenhower Doctrine proposed to protect any Middle East nation from Communist aggression.	6 1967: US and South Vietnamese troops launched major offensive in the Mekong River Delta.	7 1986: President Reagan sanctioned Libya for role in international terrorism.
8 1998: Ramzi Yousef sentenced to life for 1993 World Trade Center bombing.	9 	10 1738: Birth of Ethan Allen, Revolutionary War hero who used HUMINT to capture Fort Ticonderoga without firing a shot.	11 1984: Nicaragua shot down US Army helicopter.	12 1990: SR-71 reconnaissance program terminated.	13 	14 1741: Birth of Benedict Arnold, American general and British spy.
15 1943: Pentagon completed.	16 Martin Luther King Jr. Day 1977: Christopher Boyce and Andrew Lee arrested for selling intelligence satellite secrets to the USSR.	17 1991: Operation DESERT STORM launched—DIA provided significant intelligence.	18 1982: Lebanese terrorist assassinated LTC Charles Ray, Assistant Army Attaché in Paris.	19 	20 1982: US Navy ENS Stephen Baba sentenced to 18 years for espionage.	21 1984: CWO Robert Prescott, DAO Guatemala, died in a plane crash.
22 1946: President Truman established Central Intelligence Group with RADM Sidney Souers as first DCI.	23 1968: North Koreans seized the intelligence ship USS PUEBLO.	24 1978: President Carter signed EO12036, restructuring US intelligence.	25 	26 	27 1973: Paris Peace Accords signaled end of Vietnam War. 1975: Church Committee began investigating US Intelligence Community.	28
29 1991: First major ground confrontation between Iraqi and US forces in the Gulf War.	30 	31 1968: Tet Offensive in Vietnam began—DIA analysts warned of attack.	1 	2 	3 <div>DEC 2005 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div>	4 <div>FEB 2006 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28</div>



Peacekeepers on the Princip Bridge, COL Gary N. Cassidy, 1998. With the support of DIA, US and NATO forces provided stability for war-torn Bosnia in the mid 1990s and continue peacekeeping operations in the region today. Here, a NATO patrol crosses the Princip Bridge in Sarajevo, the scene of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand that helped lead to the outbreak of WWI. (Courtesy of the National Museum of the US Army, Army Art Collection)

Cassidy 1998

Civil War Intelligence

American military intelligence during the Civil War was a mixture of cavalry scouting, espionage, signal intercepts, and even some aerial imagery from reconnaissance balloons. Other than the Bureau of Military Information established in 1863 by Colonel George H. Sharpe for the Army of the Potomac, both the Union and Confederate Armies lacked formal or effective centralized intelligence collection. Consequently, the acquisition of military intelligence depended upon the personality of individual Union or Confederate field commanders.

Unique sources of intelligence that proved invaluable to Union commanders originated with information provided by African Americans. In fact, these “Black Dispatches” represented some of the most productive sources of intelligence obtained by Union forces throughout the Civil War. As Union forces advanced through Southern territory, runaway slaves divulged vital information to Federal officers who conducted tactical debriefings. Contributing to strategic Union intelligence, African Americans also participated in dangerous espionage missions behind Confederate lines. Those of Mary Touvestre and Harriet Tubman particularly stand out.


Touvestre, a freed slave who worked as a housekeeper in Norfolk, VA, overheard an engineer discussing plans to refit the USS *Merrimac* as the CSS *Virginia*, the first Confederate ironclad. She was able to steal a set of plans, flee north, and transmit them to officials of the Navy Department.

Harriet Tubman, who helped many slaves escape to freedom, helped organize groups of former slaves to report on strength of Confederate forces, location of their encampments, and designs of their fortifications. She personally crossed through enemy lines to conduct a number of espionage missions.



Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad.

FEBRUARY 2006

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29 <div></div>	30	31	1 <div>1895: Birth of John Ford, filmmaker, naval officer, WW II intelligence officer.</div>	2	3 <div>1950: Klaus Fuchs charged with giving atomic bomb secrets to the Soviets.</div>	4 <div>1945: Yalta Conference marked beginning of Cold War.</div>
5 <div>1956: President Eisenhower created the President's Foreign Intelligence & Advisory Board (PFIAB).</div>	6 <div>1963: John Hughes, special assistant to Director, DIA, gave Cuban Missile Crisis briefing on national television.</div>	7 <div>1967: 1LT George Sisler, first Military Intelligence officer to receive Medal of Honor, killed in Vietnam.</div>	8 <div>1961: Defense Secretary Robert McNamara directed the establishment of a DIA.</div>	9 <div>1978: Canada expelled 11 Soviet diplomats for operating a spy ring.</div>	10 <div>1962: KGB COL Rudolf Abel exchanged for U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers.</div>	11 <div>1956: Britons Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean admitted spying for Moscow.</div>
12	13	14	15 <div>1898: USS MAINE blew up in Havana harbor precipitating war with Spain.</div>	16 <div>1996: LTG Patrick Hughes, USA, became 12th Director, DIA.</div>	17	18
19 <div>1920: Birth of Eloise Page, first female CIA station chief and DIA terrorism expert.</div>	20 <div>President's Day</div>	21 <div>1994: Aldridge Ames arrested for espionage.</div>	22	23	24 <div>1998: Osama bin Laden issued <i>fatwa</i> that justified attacks on US citizens anywhere.</div>	25 <div>1985: Poland expelled US Defense Attaché COL Frederick Myer for espionage.</div>
26 <div>1993: Islamic terrorists bombed World Trade Center in New York City, killing 6 and wounding 1,000.</div>	27	28 <div>1991: Cessation of hostilities in Gulf War.</div>	1	2	3 <div><div>JAN 2006</div><div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div></div>	4 <div><div>MAR 2006</div><div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div></div>



SATAN'S SANDBOX, SFC Elzie Golden, 2003. Apache helicopters providing support to a column of advancing Bradley armored fighting vehicles and Abrams tanks during the drive on Baghdad in Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. (Courtesy of the National Museum of the US Army, Army Art Collection)

golden
2003

Most Dangerous Spy

Virginia Hall, a renowned hero of the intelligence community, earned her reputation as a daring agent during World War II. During the 1930s, Hall served in American Embassies in Poland, Estonia, Austria, and Turkey, where she lost her leg in a hunting accident. Her injury forced her resignation from the State Department.

Fitted with a prosthetic wooden leg, Hall gravitated to Paris, where at the outbreak of World War II she joined the French Army and drove a medical vehicle. However, to evade the German invasion, she escaped to England, where she joined the British Special Operations Executive (SOE). The “Limping Lady” returned to Vichy, France and established a spy network and helped evacuate Allied airplane crews and escaped POWs. When the Germans occupied all of France in November 1942, she again escaped to London.


In March 1944, Hall joined the US Office of Strategic Services (OSS). She returned to occupied France, where she coordinated activities with the Resistance. Hall mapped supply drop zones for Allied pilots, set up safe houses, and helped train Resistance fighters in guerrilla warfare against the Germans. She provided intelligence reports to Allied headquarters until the liberation of France. Some Germans called her the most dangerous enemy agent in occupied Europe.

After the war, the British awarded Hall the Order of the British Empire and the US presented her the Distinguished Service Cross—the only such award given to a civilian woman for action during World War II. She served as an operations officer for the Central Intelligence Agency until her retirement in 1966. Virginia Hall passed away in 1982 and was inducted into the Military Intelligence Corps Hall of Fame in 1988.



Virginia Hall receives the Distinguished Service Cross from General William Donovan in September 1945.

MARCH 2006

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26 	27 FEB 2006 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	28 APR 2006 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1	2	3 1931: “Star-Spangled Banner” became US national anthem.	4 1949: NATO pact signed.
5 1946: Winston Churchill delivered “Iron Curtain” speech.	6 1963: DIA’s production Center occupied Arlington Hall Station, VA.	7	8 1965: First American combat soldiers in Vietnam.	9 1862: USS MONITOR fought CSS VIRGINIA in first ironclad ship battle.	10 1931: “Star-Spangled Banner” became US national anthem.	11 1977: Reorganization of Defense intelligence established ASD(C ³ I) position.
12 1947: Truman doctrine provided aid to Turkey and Greece for “containment” of USSR.	13	14 1951: Seoul, capital of South Korea, recaptured by UN forces.	15	16 1984: Iranian-backed terrorists kidnapped CIA Beirut station chief William Buckley.	17 1965: DIA added medical intelligence element.	18 1747: Birth of William Duer, Army officer, Continental congressman, banker, intelligence officer.
19 2003: Operation IRAQI FREEDOM launched.	20 1965: Defense Secretary Robert McNamara approved DIA’s plan for Defense Attaché System.	21	22	23 1999: Operation ALLIED FORCE in Kosovo began. 1882: Office of Naval Intelligence established.	24 1985: MAJ Arthur Nicholson killed by Soviet soldiers in East Germany.	25 1977: DIA’s new National Military Intelligence Center completed in Pentagon.
26 1982: Groundbreaking took place in Washington, DC for a memorial to honor US soldiers killed in Vietnam.	27 1990: TV MARTI began broadcasts directly to Cuba.	28	29	30 1973: Last US troops left Vietnam.	31 1991: Warsaw Pact dissolved.	1



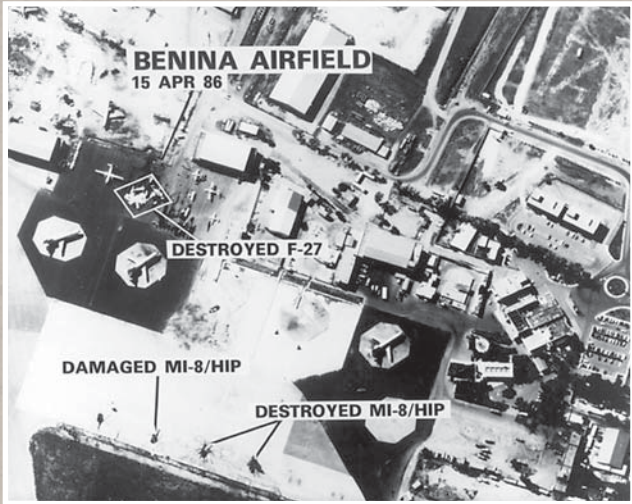
DEADLY DVINA, Artist Unknown, 1978. The SA-2 *Dvina* surface-to-air missile became the focal point in the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. The distinctive circular pattern of protective SA-2 missile sites captured on film by a U-2 reconnaissance flight on 14 October 1962 signaled the presence of Russian offensive nuclear missiles in Cuba. Thirty-six countries continue to employ the SA-2 system. (DIA Military Art Collection)

Libya and Terrorism

In the 1980s, clashes between the United States and Libya foreshadowed the rising threat of terrorism in the world. Moammar Gadhafi, who seized power in Libya in 1969, has supported terrorist groups such as the Irish Republican Army and Basque separatists, and organized terrorist training camps within his borders. In 1981, Gadhafi launched an air strike against US naval forces in the Gulf of Sidra for crossing into international waters that he claimed to be Libyan territory. To retaliate, US naval forces crossed Gadhafi’s “line of death” in the Gulf of Sidra and sank several Libyan vessels in January 1986. Consequently, Gadhafi ordered terrorist attacks against Americans.

In early April, terrorists bombed the La Belle nightclub in Berlin, killing two American servicemen and a Turkish civilian. Having confirmed Libya’s complicity in the attack through intercepts of Libyan messages at the National Security Agency, US forces responded, launching a series of air strikes on the night of 15/16 April 1986, against ground targets in Libya. US Air Force F-111s and US Navy A-6s dropped more than 60 tons of ordnance on five military targets. DIA assisted in locating and identifying air defenses, selecting appropriate targets, and planning the mission. Gadhafi subsequently toned down his aggressive behavior toward the West.

Today, the relationship between Libya and the United States has changed dramatically. After turning over suspects in 1999 linked to the Pan Am Lockerbie bombing, Libya now works with the US to pursue Al-Qaida’s network in North Africa. Gadhafi has also promised to dismantle Libya’s WMD program and accept international inspections to verify compliance. Nevertheless, it takes constant intelligence and continuing vigilance to maintain the balance in relationship.



Overhead imagery reveals the damage from the attack on Benina Airfield in Libya.

APRIL 2006

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26 <div>MAR 2006 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div>	27 <div>MAY 2006 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div>	28	29 	30	31	1
2 <div>1982: Argentina seized the Falkland Islands from the British—US intelligence aided British response.</div>	3 <div>1948: President Truman signed the Marshall Plan to rebuild Western Europe.</div>	4 <div>1975: C-5A crashed killing USDAO Saigon members Celeste Brown, Vivienne Clark, Dorothy Curtiss, Joan Prey, and Doris Watkins.</div>	5 <div>1947: US and USSR established military liaison missions in occupation zones in Germany.</div>	6 <div>1917: US declared war on Germany and entered WW I.</div>	7 <div>1954: President Eisenhower delivered “domino theory” speech.</div>	8
9 <div>1865: General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox during the Civil War.</div>	10	11 <div>1999: India successfully test-fired a long-range model of its Agni ballistic missile.</div>	12 <div>2001: China released 24 US Navy EP-3 crewman following a collision with a Chinese fighter.</div>	13	14 <div>1950: NSC 68 established policy for opposing Communist expansion. 1986: US planes bombed Tripoli and Benghazi to retaliate for Libyan terrorism.</div>	15
16 <div>1987: US Special Operations Command established.</div>	17 <div>1961: Bay of Pigs landing in Cuba.</div>	18 <div>1775: Paul Revere’s famous midnight “intelligence” ride.</div>	19 <div>1943: Photo interpreter Constance Babington-Smith detected a V-1 rocket near Peenemunde, Germany.</div>	20 <div>1961: Soviet GRU COL Penkovsky provided intelligence to US and UK.</div>	21 <div>1981: Groundbreaking for Defense Intelligence Analysis Center, Bolling AFB.</div>	22 <div>1915: Germans used chemical warfare (chlorine gas) effectively for the first time in warfare.</div>
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30 <div>1964: DIA S&T directorate formed.</div>	31 <div>1970: China’s satellite reconnaissance program began with launch of CHINA ONE.</div>		1 <div>1976: Permanent Senate Select Intelligence Committee established.</div>	2 <div>1964: Defense Special Missile and Astronautics Center established.</div>	3 <div>1965: US troops landed in Dominican Republic.</div>	4



PRIDE OF THE NAVY, Brian W. McMullin, 1973. The Kashin class destroyers were the first warships in the world powered exclusively by gas turbines, a Russian innovation that was years ahead of the West. Designed to defend task forces from submarines, low-flying aircraft, and cruise missiles, five were constructed in the 1980s for the Indian Navy and remain in service. (DIA Military Art Collection)

Birth of American Military Intelligence

The creation of Knowlton’s Rangers is regarded as the birth of American military intelligence, and the year 1776 found on the seal of US Army Intelligence Service refers not to the Declaration of Independence but to the establishment of Knowlton’s Rangers as the first formal intelligence and reconnaissance unit of the US Army.

General George Washington established the unit during the American Revolution after the need for valid intelligence became apparent at the battle of Long Island. The Commander-in Chief wisely chose not to rely solely on civilian sources and spies for securing information about the British Army, since there was considerable loyalty to the British Crown. This prompted him to establish a “service of scouts” composed of carefully selected individuals dedicated to the American cause and tactical elements capable of executing distant reconnaissance missions or other difficult tasks of an intelligence nature.


Knowlton’s Rangers consisted of 130 men and 20 officers, all hand-picked volunteers under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Knowlton. Knowlton had performed similar duties in a unit led by Colonel Israel Putnam during the French and Indian (Seven Years) War. The unit’s mission included supplying forward reconnaissance, scouting enemy outposts, collecting intelligence, and performing other secret duties “either by water or land, by night or day.”

Captain Nathan Hale commanded a company in this elite unit before he set out on his famous spy mission. The Captain volunteered on 12 September for an intelligence mission behind the British lines on Long Island. He was captured on 21 September on Manhattan Island while attempting to return to American lines. Before the British hanged him, he proclaimed: “I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country,” a statement etched in American history.



Bronze statue (Enoch Smith Woods, 1895) of Colonel Thomas Knowlton on the Capitol grounds in Hartford, CT.

MAY 2006

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30 	1 1960: SA-2 missile downed American U-2 and Soviets captured pilot Francis Gary Powers.	2 1968: MSGT Roy Benavidez earned Medal of Honor in Vietnam protecting intelligence personnel and equipment.	3 1917: LTC Ralph Van Deman, called “Father of Modern Military Intelligence,” placed in charge of Military Intelligence Division.	4 1961: EO10936 created President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board	5 1961: Alan Shepard became first American in space.	6 1976: National Foreign Intelligence Board established.
7 1954: Vietnamese Communists defeated French at Dien Bien Phu.	8 1972: Palestinian terrorists hijacked a Belgian airliner and flew it to Tel Aviv.	9 1945: WW II hostilities ended in Europe.	10 2002: FBI agent Robert Hansen sentenced to life in prison for selling secrets to Moscow.	11 1946: OSS operative Virginia Hall awarded Distinguished Service Cross for heroism.	12 1991: Last Soviet SS-20 intermediate range missile destroyed under INF Treaty.	13 1968: Paris peace talks began between North Vietnam and US.
14 1976: LTG Samuel Wilson became 5th Director, DIA.	15 1988: Moscow began withdrawal from Afghanistan.	16	17 1987: Iraqi aircraft fired Exocet missiles at USS STARK, killing 37.	18 1974: India exploded a nuclear device in the Rajasthan Desert.	19 1919: War Department created Code and Cipher Solution Section or “the Black Chamber.”	20 1985: Retired Navy CWO John Walker arrested for spying.
21	22	23 1950: Harry Gold arrested on espionage charges for passing atomic secrets to USSR.	24	25	26 1972: SALT I Treaty signed by Presidents Nixon and Brezhnev.	27
28 1998: Pakistan conducted first nuclear test.	29 Memorial Day 2001: A US court convicted four al-Qaida members of terrorism charges in the bombing of two US embassies in Africa.	30	31 1862: Professor Thaddeus Lowe demonstrated the value of aerial reconnaissance from a balloon at the Battle of Fair Oaks, VA.	1	2 <div>APR 2006</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</div>	3 <div>JUN 2006</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</div>



MARITIME MENACE, Edward L. Cooper. Russia is actively marketing the Tu-22M BACKFIRE bomber to China and India. The BACKFIRE serves the Russian Air Force as a long-range bomber and their Naval Aviation as a maritime strike aircraft. The bomber carries 6 AS-16 KICKBACK missiles internally on a rotary MKU-6-1 launcher that can strike theater as well as intercontinental targets. (DIA Military Art Collection)

DIA Supports WMD Search

The Iraq Survey Group (ISG) was an international, inter-agency organization that operated in Iraq from June 2003 to April 2005. The group’s mission focused on the search for and elimination of Iraq’s weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Its responsibilities also included the exploitation of documents and media related to terrorism, war crimes, and POW/MIA issues. In response to the rise in insurgent activities in the autumn of 2003, the ISG added counterterrorism and force protection to its mission. DIA provided personnel, logistical, and analytical support, although the ISG was under the operational control of CENTCOM and the strategic direction of the Special Advisor to the CIA.

Drawing on the civilian and military expertise and resources of the United States, United Kingdom, and Australia, the ISG comprised upwards of 1,400 people working in Iraq, Qatar, and Kuwait. Its diverse personnel included analysts, collectors, linguists, interrogators, debriefers, scientists, and logisticians. The US contingent represented the entire Intelligence Community, the armed services, and several civilian contractors that provided a wide range of support.


Under the constant threat of violence, the ISG was able to analyze the issues surrounding Iraq’s WMD programs as well as the political, financial, and technical activities of the deposed regime of Saddam Hussein. It found evidence of “WMD-related program activities,” but no stockpiles of chemical, biological or nuclear weapons. After the release of the Comprehensive Report in September 2004, the ISG lent its expertise to the Multinational Force Iraq (MNF-I) before disbanding in April of the following year.

DIA personnel worked around the clock to transform a formerly uninhabited palace compound into a base of operations for the ISG headquarters at Camp Slayer, near Baghdad International Airport.



The “Perfume Palace” at Camp Slayer, ISG headquarters in Baghdad.

JUNE 2006

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
28 <div>MAY 2006</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6</div> <div>7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>14 15 16 17 18 19 20</div> <div>21 22 23 24 25 26 27</div> <div>28 29 30 31</div>	29 <div>JUL 2006</div> <div>1</div> <div>2 3 4 5 6 7 8</div> <div>9 10 11 12 13 14 15</div> <div>16 17 18 19 20 21 22</div> <div>23 24 25 26 27 28 29</div> <div>30 31</div>	30	31 	1 <div>2003: Iraq Survey Group (ISG) established.</div>	2 <div>1964: Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) founded.</div>	3 <div>1989: Chinese troops crushed protestors in Tiananmen Square in Beijing.</div>
4 <div>1942: Battle of Midway began—WW II Pacific Theater turning point made possible by exceptional intelligence.</div>	5 <div>1967: Six-Day War began in Middle East.</div>	6 <div>1944: Allied troops landed in France on D-Day—intelligence coup.</div>	7 <div>1999: Osama bin Laden added to FBI’s “10 Most Wanted” list.</div>	8 <div>1967: Israeli planes and ships attacked the USS LIBERTY, a Navy/NSA SIGINT collection ship.</div>	9 <div>1999: NATO and Yugoslavia signed accord for withdrawal of Serbian forces from Kosovo.</div>	10 <div>1970: DIA’s Assistant Army Attaché MAJ Robert Perry killed by Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan.</div>
11	12	13 <div>1942: The Office of Strategic Services (OSS) established.</div>	14 Flag Day <div>1775: Continental Congress established the US Army.</div>	15	16	17 <div>1775—Battle of Bunker Hill.</div>
18 <div>1979: SALT II Treaty signed by Presidents Carter and Brezhnev.</div>	19 <div>2002: Hamid Karzai inaugurated as president of Afghanistan.</div>	20 <div>1963: USSR and US agreed on “hot-line” telephone link.</div>	21 <div>1963: DIA assumed J2 functions from the Joint Staff.</div>	22 <div>1941: Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service (later FBIS) established.</div>	23	24 <div>1948: Berlin Blockade began.</div>
25 <div>1950: Korean War began with North Korean invasion of South Korea.</div> <div>1996: Terrorists bombed Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia.</div>	26 <div>1917: The first US troops arrived in France in WW I.</div>	27	28 <div>1988: Terrorist group “17 November” killed CAPT William Nordeen, the Defense Attaché in Athens.</div>	29	30 <div>1963: DIA Automated Data Processing Systems Center assumed data management responsibility.</div>	1



THE HIZARA PROVINCE, SFC Elzie Golden, 2003. US Army troops preparing for combat operations in a mountain village in Hizara Province, Afghanistan, during Operation ENDURING FREEDOM.
(Courtesy of the National Museum of the US Army, Army Art Collection)

Atomic Age Arrives

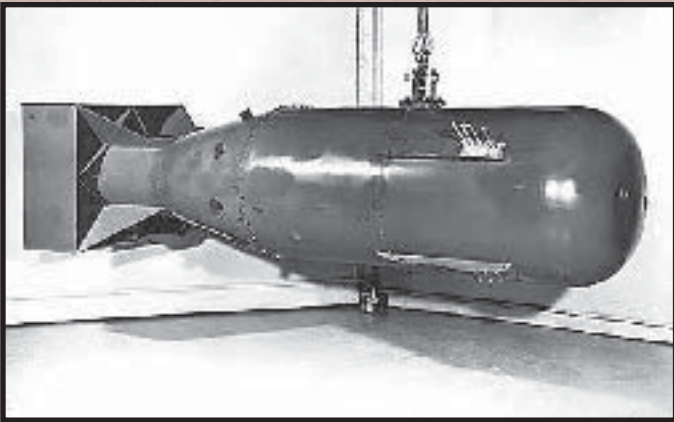
On 16 July 1945, the world entered the atomic age with the first nuclear explosion on the desert flats of Alamogordo, New Mexico. The news of the test was flashed to the new US President, Harry S. Truman, in Germany attending the Potsdam Conference with Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin. Truman had been told of the ultra-secret “Manhattan Project” only after the death of President Roosevelt.

The Manhattan Project was the code name for the US effort during World War II to produce an atomic bomb. Although the project, lasting four years (1942-1946), took place mainly in New Mexico, it was named after the Manhattan Engineer District of the US Army Corps of Engineers in New York City, where the research initiated.

The key element necessary to accomplish the task was uranium (U-238), of which only one ounce of separated uranium existed in the US in 1939. When the Manhattan Engineer District took over the project in 1942, it initiated a frantic search for the precious element. Fortunately for Washington, the farsighted director of the Katanga Mines in the Belgian Congo had shipped 1,200 tons of high-grade uranium ore to the US as Belgium fell to Nazi Germany in 1940. Even so, the processed ore had produced only enough material for three bombs.

Truman was prepared to use it all in direct military application against Japan to avoid further casualties, projected at 250,000 in the anticipated invasion of the Japanese homeland. Marine and Army casualties taken during the invasions of Iwo Jima and Okinawa that had just concluded provided him with the ominous portent.

Scientists produced the three bombs: the “Gadget,” used for testing; “Little Boy,” detonated on 6 August 1945 over the city of Hiroshima; and “Fat Boy,” three days later at Nagasaki.



Little Boy was approximately 10 feet long, 28 inches wide, and weighed 8,900 lbs.

JULY 2006

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
25 <div><div>JUN 2006</div><div>123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930</div></div>	26 <div><div>AUG 2006</div><div>12345678910111213141516171819202122232425262728293031</div></div>	27	28 <div></div>	29	30	1 <div>1918: Bolling Field named after COL Raynal Bolling.</div>
2 <div>1937: US aviator Amelia Earhart disappeared over the Pacific.</div>	3 <div>1775: George Washington took command of the Continental Army.</div>	4 <div>Independence Day</div> <div>1776: Declaration of Independence signed.</div>	5	6 <div>1990: NATO declared Warsaw Pact no longer a military threat.</div>	7	8 <div>1942: Arlington Hall Station made an official military intelligence post.</div>
9 <div>1957: First public acknowledgement of NSA—5 years after its establishment.</div>	10	11 <div>1941: Office of the Co-ordinator of Information established; became the OSS in 1942.</div>	12	13 <div>1977: COBRA DANE phased-array radar system operational.</div>	14 <div>1977: House of Representatives Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence established.</div>	15 <div>1979: DIA established Directorate for Resources and Systems. 1996: DIA civilian Judith Goldberg killed while on duty in Cairo.</div>
16 <div>1945: US tested the first atomic bomb at Alamogordo, NM.</div>	17 <div>1975: US APOLLO 18 and the Soviet SOYUZ 19 docked in space.</div>	18	19 <div>1990: DIA received the first reports of Iraqi divisions near the Kuwaiti border.</div>	20	21 <div>1988: Eight-year Iran-Iraq war ended.</div>	22 <div>1990: DIA activated Iraq/Kuwait Regional Working Group (IZKUWG).</div>
23	24 <div>1990: US warships in the Persian Gulf placed on alert.</div>	25	26	27	28	29
30	31 <div>1989: Lebanese terrorists announced the execution of Marine Lt Col William Higgins.</div>	<div>1990: DIA went to WATCHCON II and issued warning report on Iraqi.</div>	<div>1947: President Truman signed the National Security Act. 1964: Defense Intelligence Liaison Office, London, established.</div>	<div>1953: Armistice for Korean War signed. 1999: VADM Thomas Wilson became the 13th Director, DIA.</div>		<div>1915: US Marines and Navy invaded Haiti.</div>



ESCORTING HOME, Richard J. Terry, 1986. The FULCRUM fighter-interceptor flies today in the air forces of twenty different countries, including several members of NATO. Seen here escorting a BACKFIRE bomber, the MIG-29 FULCRUM reflected Moscow's drive to modernize its air forces in the mid-1980s. (DIA Military Art Collection)

Spy Planes in Intelligence

The first test flight of the U-2 spy plane occurred on 1 August 1955. President Dwight D. Eisenhower had approved the U-2 program on 24 November 1954, and the aerospace industry considered this rapid drawing-board-to-production-line process phenomenal.

Eisenhower supported the U-2 because of concern that Soviet strategic nuclear weapons development could threaten the US with a surprise attack in a nuclear version of Pearl Harbor. Moreover, advances in photographic technology had made it possible to collect intelligence at altitudes beyond the effective ceiling of Soviet interceptor aircraft.


Work on the U-2 began in earnest soon after Eisenhower’s approval as a “black program” funded jointly by the CIA and US Air Force, with Richard M. Bissell as the program manager. The chief designer, and head of the Lockheed “Skunk Works,” Charles “Kelly” Johnson, had begun work on the CL-282, which in the spring of 1954 became famous under the Air Force designation U-2 (U for Utility). With the delivery of the first prototype to CIA in mid-August, the US Air Force selected and trained the pilots who would agree to resign from the service and assume civilian status — a process known as “sheep-dipping.”

U-2 aircraft flew reconnaissance missions over the Soviet Union from 1956 to 1960. But Eisenhower discontinued the missions after the Soviets shot down Francis Gary Powers over Sverdlovsk with an SA-2 missile on 1 May 1960. SA-2s later brought down a U-2 flown by a Nationalist Chinese pilot over mainland China, and another flown by a CIA pilot over Cuba. The U-2, later upgraded, provided more than 800 flights over the Persian Gulf region in 1990-1991. The latest evolution of the U-2, the TR-1, continues to reconnoiter over Iraq and elsewhere in the world, outlasting its planned successor, the SR-71 “Blackbird.”



A U-2 with fictitious NASA markings to support the cover story for Gary Powers, shot down over the Soviet Union 1 May 1960 (the photograph was taken 6 May 1960).

AUGUST 2006

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30 	31	1 1961: DoD issued Directive 5105.21 establishing “Defense Intelligence Agency.”	2 1990: Iraq invaded Kuwait.	3	4 1955: Prototype U-2 made its first planned flight.	5 1965: Limited Test Ban Treaty signed.
6 1945: US dropped the first atomic bomb, “Little Boy,” in combat at Hiroshima.	7 1974: VADM Vincent de Poix became 3rd Director, DIA. 1998: Al-Qaida bombed US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.	8 1942: US executed six German saboteurs who had landed on Long Island in June.	9 1945: US dropped the second atomic bomb, “Fat Man,” on Nagasaki, Japan.	10	11 1949: GEN Omar Bradley appointed first Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.	12 1961: Defense Secretary McNamara appointed Lt Gen Joseph Carroll the 1st Director, DIA.
13 1961: Construction of the Berlin Wall started.	14 1960: First broadcast via satellite made from Bell Laboratories.	15 1991: President Bush signed a covert-activities limitation bill to prevent Iran-Contra-style activities.	16 1990: DIA designated Executive Agent for DESERT SHIELD imagery collection.	17	18	19 1981: American F-14s shot down two Libyan SU-22s over Gulf of Sidra.
20 1998: US cruise missiles struck targets in Afghanistan and the Sudan.	21 1968: Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.	22	23 1963: Ground Force Panel authorized, early cooperative effort between DIA and CIA.	24 1814: British Army burned Washington, DC. 1966: DIA Liaison Detachment, Ottawa, established.	25	26
27	28	29 1949: Soviets detonated their first atomic weapon, an event detected by the Air Force.	30	31 1994: Last Soviet troops departed East Germany.	1 <div><div>JUL 2006</div><div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div></div>	2 <div><div>SEP 2006</div><div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</div></div>



JAPANESE COASTAL DEFENSE, Edward L. Cooper, 1988. The Japanese began the development of the coastal defense missile in 1981. Like all Japanese missiles, the Type 88 is produced for domestic use only and is not sold outside of Japan. This system was based on the Type 80 ASM-1 air-launched anti-ship missile and delivered to the Japanese Ground Self-Defense Forces in 1988. (DIA Military Art Collection)

Medical Intelligence

DIA provides medical intelligence in support of US military forces around the world, national policy officials, and other federal agencies. The Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (AFMIC), a field production activity within the Agency’s Directorate for Analysis, carries out this critical mission. This function traces its origins to the U.S. Army Medical Intelligence Office, responsible for the production of medical intelligence during World War II. In 1963, DIA assumed control of the medical intelligence mission but relegated it to the Army Surgeon General in 1972. Within a year, the Department of Defense established the U.S. Army Medical Intelligence Information Agency (USAMIIA) in Washington, DC, moving it to Ft. Detrick in 1979. In 1982, Congress officially established AFMIC as a tri-service intelligence activity with the Army specified as Executive Agent, and in 1992 mandated its transfer to DIA.

Among its major functions, the Center assesses foreign military and civilian medical capabilities, identifies and evaluates environmental risks, and tracks infectious diseases. AFMIC’s evaluation of foreign scientific and technological medical advances helps protect US forces against nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare. AFMIC also appraises potential health risks and foreign health care capabilities so that the medical community may plan for proper medical countermeasures, provide adequate health care, and foster qualified medical personnel support.

Serving in its unique and diverse mission, AFMIC has provided support to the Global War on Terror, Operation IRAQI FREEDOM, and Homeland Defense. As part of the Department of Defense’s humanitarian efforts, AFMIC supported Operation UNIFIED ASSISTANCE, the response to the December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, and Joint Task Force Katrina, the response and recovery efforts in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina in September 2005.



AFMIC is located on Fort Detrick in Frederick, MD.

SEPTEMBER 2006

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27 <div>AUG 2006 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div>	28 <div>OCT 2006 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div>	29	30 <div></div>	31	1 <div>1974: LTG Daniel Graham became 4th Director, DIA. 1977: Lt Gen Eugene Tighe became 6th Director, DIA. 1995: Lt Gen Kenneth Minihan became 11th Director, DIA.</div>	2 <div>1990: The DoD Joint Intelligence Center became operational.</div>
3 <div>2004: Approximately 350 civilians in a school in Beslan, Russia died in Chechen hostage crisis.</div>	4 <div>Labor Day 1963: DIA established the Production Center.</div>	5 <div>1972: Palestinian terrorists killed 11 Israeli Olympic athletes and a German policeman in Munich.</div>	6 <div>1961: NRO formally established 1976: Soviet MiG-25 and pilot defected to Japan, providing intelligence.</div>	7	8 <div>1944: First German V-2 long-range rocket struck London.</div>	9 <div>2001: Al-Qaida members assassinated Ahmad Massoud, Afghan Northern Alliance leader.</div>
10 <div>1970: LTG Donald Bennett became 2nd Director, DIA.</div>	11 <div>2001: Al-Qaida crashed commercial planes into World Trade Center and Pentagon, killing almost 3,000 people, including 7 from DIA.</div>	12 <div>2001: NATO mutual defense clause used for first time in 52-years after 9/11 attacks.</div>	13 <div>1996: Defense HUMINT Service reached full operating capability.</div>	14 <div>1981: LTG James Williams became 7th Director, DIA.</div>	15 <div>1981: Red Army Faction ambushed GEN Kroesen, USAEUR, in Germany.</div>	16 <div>1974: DIA established the General Counsel.</div>
17 <div>1947: James Forrestal became first Secretary of Defense.</div>	18 <div>1947: CIA and Air Force established by the National Security Act.</div>	19 <div>1994: US forces landed in Haiti in Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY.</div>	20 <div>1984: Hezbollah bombed Beirut Embassy killing DIA’s CWO Kenneth Welch and IS1 Michael Wagner, USDAO.</div>	21 <div>2001: DIA analyst Ana Montes arrested for passing secrets to Cuba.</div>	22 <div>1776: British Army executed CAPT Nathan Hale, American soldier and spy.</div>	23
24 <div>1986: USSR executed Adolf Tolkachev on data from spies Edward Howard and Aldrich Ames.</div>	25 <div>1940: William Friedman’s Signals Intelligence Service cracked Japanese PURPLE code.</div>	26 <div>1990: UN Security Council imposed air embargo against Iraq.</div>	27 <div>1996: Afghanistan’s Taliban rebels captured Kabul and hanged former president Najibullah.</div>	28	29	30 <div>1949: Berlin Airlift ended after the opening of land routes to West Berlin.</div>



TRACKING BIN LADEN, SFC Elzie Golden, 2002. A US Army Hummer passes a local Afghan tribesman and his donkey in the mountains of Afghanistan during Operation ENDURING FREEDOM. (Courtesy of the National Museum of the US Army, Army Art Collection)

“Animal Ops”

Animals have been loyal companions to people since the dawn of civilization, but they also play an important role in military intelligence operations. With keen senses and inherent abilities that humans do not possess, pigeons, dogs, dolphins, horses, and other species contributed to military operations in the air, on the ground, and under the sea.

Carrier pigeons served with the military forces of many nations, especially during World War I and II. They carried coded messages between outposts and headquarters, being particularly useful when communication lines were cut. One of the most famous pigeons — Cher Ami — served with American forces in WWI. Shot through the chest and foot, Cher Ami delivered his message capsule to headquarters, helping the “Lost Battalion” escape encirclement. Some 100,000 pigeons in WW I and 200,000 pigeons in WWII flew missions.

The courage, intelligence, and unique sensory abilities of dogs make them particularly adept for intelligence operations. Dogs have performed on the battlefield as scouts, sentries, and in counterintelligence missions, using their highly sensitive sense of smell to discover enemy positions, bombs, and dangerous substances. Dogs assist in security and counterterrorism roles throughout the United States. US and British forces work with dogs to locate illegal drugs, bombs, and chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Horses, donkeys, and mules provide key support to Special Operations forces in otherwise inaccessible areas, and Navy-trained dolphins help retrieve lost objects, deliver equipment to divers, and conduct surveillance. Elephants, too, were used for clandestine road construction in Burma during WW II. With a long history of success, animals earned respect and became key members of their units, often paying the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty.



A US soldier displays a carrier pigeon’s message capsule in World War I.

OCTOBER 2006

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 1961: DIA became operational. 1985: Lt Gen Leonard Perroots became 8th Director, DIA. 1986: Goldwater–Nichols Act signed. 1996: NIMA created.	2 1780: British Major John André hanged by the Continental Army as spy.	3 1993: 12 Americans killed, 78 wounded in operation against Somali warlord Aidid in Mogadishu.	4 1957: Soviets launched SPUTNIK I, beginning the “Space Race.”	5 1961: Director, DIA, added to United States Intelligence Board.	6 1973: Yom Kippur War in Middle East began.	7 1986: Cruise ship ACHILLE LAURO hijacked. 2001: Operation ENDURING FREEDOM began with air strikes in Afghanistan.
8 1962: DIA, CIA, and Service photo interpreters identified Soviet offensive missiles in Cuba.	9 Columbus Day (Observed)	10 2002: VADM Lowell Jacoby became 14th Director, DIA.	11 1989: Eric Honnecker’s 20-year rule in East Germany ended.	12 2000: Al-Qaida bombed the USS COLE in Aden, Yemen.	13 1860: First aerial photograph in the United States taken from a balloon in Boston.	14 1947: MAJ Chuck Yeager exceeded the speed of sound in a Bell X-1. 1962: President Kennedy ordered blockade of Cuba after intelligence discovered Soviet offensive ballistic missiles on island.
15 1962: DIA, CIA, and Service photo interpreters identified Soviet offensive missiles in Cuba.	16 1964: China detonated its first nuclear weapon.	17 2002: VADM Lowell Jacoby became 14th Director, DIA.	18 1989: Eric Honnecker’s 20-year rule in East Germany ended.	19 1952: President Truman established the National Security Agency. 2002: President Bush signed US Patriot Act anti-terrorism law.	20 1981: President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFI-AB) re-established.	21 1962: President Kennedy ordered blockade of Cuba after intelligence discovered Soviet offensive ballistic missiles on island.
22 1956: Suez War began; US Air Force directed Lockheed to develop DISCOVERER, SAMOS, and MIDAS programs.	23 1983: Terrorist destroyed the Marine compound in Beirut, killing 254.	24 1952: NSA established	25 1983: US forces landed on Grenada during Operation URGENT FURY.	26 1952: President Truman established the National Security Agency. 2002: President Bush signed US Patriot Act anti-terrorism law.	27 1962: SA-2 shot down an Air Force U-2 over Cuba during the Missile Crisis.	28 1962: Krushchev agreed to dismantle missile sites in Cuba under UN supervision.
29 1956: Suez War began; US Air Force directed Lockheed to develop DISCOVERER, SAMOS, and MIDAS programs.	30 1952: US detonated the first hydrogen bomb on Eniwetok Atoll.	31	1 	2	3 SEP 2006 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	4 NOV 2006 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30



APOLLO-SOYUZ PROJECT, Brian W. McMullin, 1982. Project Apollo was the US space program that put a man on the moon in 1969. In the final flight of the program, in July 1975, spacecraft from different nations docked in space for the first time in history when a US Apollo spacecraft with a crew of three docked with a Russian Soyuz spacecraft with its crew of two. This was a first in international space cooperation and an important step in the development of the International Space Station. (DIA Military Art Collection)

Committee of Secret Correspondence

The Continental Congress appointed a secret committee on 29 November 1775 “for the sole purpose of corresponding with our friends in Great Britain and other parts of the world.” The object of this Committee of Secret Correspondence was to collect political intelligence regarding the extent of English and European sympathy toward the American Revolution. Congress realized that forging alliances with foreign counties would provide critical support to the American cause.

The Committee of Secret Correspondence had wide-ranging duties. It conducted covert operations, devised codes and ciphers, employed field operatives abroad, authorized the opening of private mail, and established a courier system. The Founding Fathers had already created another clandestine operation, in September 1775, the Secret Committee, responsible for obtaining military supplies, and then, in June 1776, the Committee of Spies, for counterintelligence activities.

The first members of the Committee of Secret Correspondence consisted of Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Johnson, and James Lovell. Franklin, the only member with experience in foreign affairs, dominated the Committee, corresponding with his close friends in Europe and seeking to sound out the possibility of an alliance with America. The French dispatched Julien Achard De Bonvouloir to America to examine the feasibility of covert aid and political support, and the Committee sent their own secret agent, Silas Deane, to France for the same purposes. Deane’s mission resulted in the creation of a dummy corporation, Hortalez & Cie, through which America purchased French military supplies in exchange for commodities such as rice and tobacco.

The Committee of Secret Correspondence became the Committee of Foreign Affairs in April 1777, but retained its intelligence functions. As the premier government agency for both foreign intelligence and diplomatic representation, it may be regarded as the precursor of both the State Department and CIA.



Silas Deane, secret agent of the American Revolution.

NOVEMBER 2006

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29 <div></div>	30	31	1 <div>1985: Vitaly Yurchenko defected back to the Soviets.</div>	2 <div>1962: DoD established Defense Intelligence School.</div>	3 <div>1971: Defense Secretary Laird established the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence).</div>	4 <div>1979: Iranian militants seized US Embassy in Tehran and took the staff hostage.</div>
5 <div>1971: US Intelligence Board (USIB) reconstituted under the chairmanship of the DCI.</div>	6 <div>1970: US launched the first TRW Defense Support Program satellite.</div>	7 <div>1805: Captains Merriwether Lewis and William Clark reached the Pacific Ocean and completed intelligence mission.</div>	8	9 <div>1989: Fall of the Berlin Wall began when authorities opened crossing points.</div>	10 <div>Veterans Day</div>	11 <div>1918: WW I ended with the signing of the Armistice in Compiègne, France.</div>
12 <div>1997: Ramzi Yousef convicted of masterminding the 1993 bombing of WTC.</div>	13	14 <div>1979: President Carter froze Iranian assets following the seizure of the embassy in Tehran.</div>	15 <div>1979: Sir Anthony Blunt exposed as a former Soviet spy of the “Cambridge Spy Ring.”</div>	16	17	18 <div>1991: Lt Gen James Clapper became 10th Director, DIA.</div>
19 <div>1994: UN Security Council authorized air strikes of Serb targets in Croatia.</div>	20 <div>1962: President Kennedy lifted the blockade of Cuba.</div>	21 <div>1970: US forces raided the empty Son Tay POW camp in Vietnam.</div>	22 <div>1963: President Kennedy assassinated in Dallas, Texas.</div>	23 <div>Thanksgiving Day</div> <div>1985: Terrorists hijacked an Egyptian airliner, killing one American.</div>	24 <div>1954: President Eisenhower approved the development of the U-2 aircraft. 2003: NIMA renamed NGA.</div>	25 <div>1950: Chinese Communist forces attacked UN troops in North Korea.</div>
26	27	28	29 <div>1775: Continental Congress established the Secret Correspondence Committee for intelligence operations.</div>	30 <div>1962: DIA established Directorate for Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy.</div>	1 <div><div>OCT 2006</div><div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div></div>	2 <div><div>DEC 2006</div><div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div></div>



SICKLE IN SIBERIA, Brian W. McMullin, 1988. The SS-25 SICKLE intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) complements the silo- and rail-based SS-24 systems of Russia, posing a threat to potential enemies worldwide. A seven-wheeled carrier transports the road-mobile ICBM, which makes it possible to operate in more remote areas of eastern Siberia. (DIA Military Art Collection)

Intelligence in the Balkans

On 14 December 1995, the presidents of Serbia, Croatia, and Bosnia signed the Dayton Peace Agreement in Paris, bringing an end to the violence that had plagued the Balkans for four years. As a result, the United States and allied nations deployed peacekeeping forces to Bosnia in support of Operation JOINT ENDEAVOR. Task Force Eagle, the US component of 20,000 soldiers, worked with allies in Bosnia to enforce a ceasefire, supervise the marking of boundaries between combatants, oversee the surrender of heavy weapons, and to monitor the country’s first democratic elections. Operation JOINT ENDEAVOR set two historic precedents: it was the first commitment of NATO forces; and, for the first time since World War II, US and Russian soldiers shared the same mission.

Intelligence played a major role in the success of the combined operation. DIA supported the NATO-led Implementation Force (IFOR) in Bosnia with National Intelligence Support Teams (NISTs) as well as the Pentagon-based Yugoslav Intelligence Task Force (ITF). NISTs, composed of diverse personnel from DIA, CIA, and NSA established a sophisticated intelligence network to meet command requirements. These highly specialized teams provided direct national-level, all-source intelligence support to US and allied commanders in Bosnia.

JOINT ENDEAVOR closed successfully on 20 December 1996. NATO then launched Operation JOINT GUARD with a new Stabilization Force (SFOR) to restore order and monitor the former warring factions in Bosnia. When military conflict erupted between the Serbian military and Kosovar forces in early 1998, US and allied intervention again stabilized the region, where NATO and UN forces continue peacekeeping operations.



An M-1 Abrams Main Battle Tank crosses the Sava River into Bosnia-Herzegovina on 31 December 1995 as part of the Implementation Force (IFOR).

DECEMBER 2006

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26 <div>NOV 2006 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</div>	27 <div>JAN 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div>	28	29	30	1	2
3	4 <div>1982: President Reagan signed EO 12333 on collecting intelligence.</div>	5 <div>1981: Defense Intelligence Senior Executive Service established.</div>	6 <div>2001: Anti-Taliban forces captured Osama bin Laden’s main base in the Tora Bora mountains in Afghanistan.</div>	7 <div>1941: Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, a major intelligence failure, brought the US into WW II.</div>	8 <div>1987: President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev signed the INF Treaty.</div>	9 <div>1996: UN authorized the start of the “Oil for Food” program with Iraq.</div>
10 <div>1898: Treaty of Paris signed, ending the Spanish-American War.</div>	11 <div>1962: DIA established the Counterintelligence Group.</div>	12 <div>1964: Defense Secretary McNamara established Defense Attaché System. 1991: USSR ceased to exist.</div>	13 <div>1951: Brownwell Committee formed to investigate SIGINT failures in the Korean War. 2003: Saddam Hussein captured.</div>	14 <div>1995: The presidents of Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia signed the Dayton Peace Agreement in Paris.</div>	15 <div>1960: Joint Study Group report on creation of “Defense Intelligence Agency.”</div>	16
17	18 <div>1984: Thomas Cavanagh arrested for selling the KGB stealth technology.</div>	19 <div>1988: LTG Harry Soyster became 9th Director, DIA.</div>	20 <div>1989: US forces, supported by DIA, intervened in Panama in Operation JUST CAUSE.</div>	21 <div>1988: Terrorists sponsored by Libya blew up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland.</div>	22 <div>1968: North Korea released the crew of the intelligence collection ship USS PUEBLO.</div>	23 <div>2000: DIA’s William Bultmeier, USDAO in Niger, killed during a carjacking.</div>
24	25 <div>Christmas Day</div>	26	27	28	29	30
31		1776: General Washington defeated Hessians at Trenton, NJ with HUMINT.				1946: US Army Strategic Intelligence School established.

2006



2007

JAN 2006	FEB 2006	MAR 2006
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JUL 2006	AUG 2006	SEP 2006
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OCT 2006	NOV 2006	DEC 2006
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JAN 2007	FEB 2007	MAR 2007
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21 22 23 24 25 26 27	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	18 19 20 21 22 23 24
28 29 30 31	25 26 27 28	25 26 27 28 29 30 31
APR 2007	MAY 2007	JUN 2007
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15 16 17 18 19 20 21	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
29 30	27 28 29 30 31	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
JUL 2007	AUG 2007	SEP 2007
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8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	2 3 4 5 6 7 8
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	9 10 11 12 13 14 15
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OCT 2007	NOV 2007	DEC 2007
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7 8 9 10 11 12 13	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	2 3 4 5 6 7 8
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	9 10 11 12 13 14 15
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	16 17 18 19 20 21 22
28 29 30 31	25 26 27 28 29 30	23 24 25 26 27 28 29
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DIA has received authorization to release the paintings, photos, and information contained in this publication to the public. We would like to thank the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) and the National Museum of the US Army for their help in scanning and digitizing the paintings. All events listed on this calendar are noted according to the time and date of the location where they occurred.

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